

DOINGS IN WASHINGTON

Members Getting Used to Reciprocity

NO SPECIAL SESSION AHEAD

Bill for Reciprocity Was Introduced in the House by Congressman McCall—Its Fate in Doubt.

Washington, Jan. 30.—There were signs Saturday that some members of Congress who have been flabbergasted at the extent of the Canadian reciprocity agreement were beginning to recover from the shock. Two causes will evidently operate to reduce a certain amount of the already expressed opposition to the treaty. There is a growing belief that the defenders of various industries whose ruin has been predicted are in reality more scared than likely to be hurt. In the second place, there is what may be called a half-unconscious, yet deep-seated, conviction that the time for reducing the height of the tariff wall which has been built around the country can no longer be deferred. Those who complain because their interests are the first to suffer can find solace in the generally accepted view that this reciprocity agreement will inevitably lead to further reductions or removals of duties all along the line in the space of a few years.

The chief danger that confronts the administration is the degree to which the insurgents from the agricultural sections of the West and Northwest may be able to turn opinion against the agreement, on the ground that it has been negotiated in the interests of the rich and wicked manufacturing industries of the East, and so be able to justify themselves for opposing the general policy for which they have previously clamored. There is no doubt that the insurgents are "in bad," but the present expectation seems to be that in the end they will largely be forced to support the treaty, satisfying their constituents meanwhile with assurances that reductions in the duties which at present protect eastern manufacturers will follow at the first opportunity. That such reductions will follow is the conclusion of anyone who makes a reasonable study of the present situation and its consequences.

The question whether or not the reciprocity agreement shall be actually pushed at this session has not yet reached the stage where it can be intelligently discussed. It is too early to venture more than a guess whether or not the energy which the administration might expend for such a purpose would prove wasted and would be better spent in pressing some of the other measures in which the administration is interested. Various reports are current as to the course which the president will pursue, but Mr. Taft can be credited with sufficient wisdom for waiting for further light on the situation before making up his mind. It will be easier to tell what can be accomplished, but at present the prevailing opinion is that it will prove impossible to secure action at this session and that the president will not call a special session after March 4, although rumors of his intention do so continue to be spread. It is not unlikely that President Taft will escape being put to the test on his reported determination to veto any measure increasing the present pension outlay. The congestion of legislation in the Senate continues to be so extreme that the passage of any particular sort of the appropriation bills may easily fall by the way. The various committees are heavily burdened with work for the remaining weeks of the session.

A BILL FOR RECIPROCITY.

Congressman McCall Presents It in the House.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the ways and means committee of the House, presented Saturday the administration bill, to carry into effect the terms of the reciprocity agreement concluded by representatives of Canada and the United States last Thursday and placed before Congress than day by President Taft with a special message urging legislation on the subject. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means, which will take it up this week. President Taft indicated Saturday that he was not worrying about the fate of the agreement. In his opinion, it is now up to the people of the United States to decide for themselves whether they want it or not. He declared that he had advocated other measures which the people did not favor, and he would bow to their will whichever way they decide. The president is anxiously watching the press of the country to ascertain the sentiment for or against the proposed reciprocity.

The introduction of the bill by the Massachusetts member, instead of Mr. Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, occasioned some comment. It is interpreted in many quarters to indicate that Mr. McCall will take a prominent part in steering the bill through the committee and in engineering its progress upon the floor of the House. While members of the committee which has the first consideration of the new trade agreement decline to discuss their prospective attitude upon the measure, it has become fairly well established that the bill to put the new rates into effect will pass through the committee and come out upon the floor of the House within a comparatively short time. The first step by the committee will be to take up the bill at a meeting early in the week and determine if any hearings will be held upon the measure.

It is now the opinion of several members of the committee that if certain delegations, representing industries seriously affected by the lowering of the tariff rates, wish to be heard by the committee, an opportunity will be afforded them before final action is taken. There will be no long hearings, however, and no opening of the bars to all the tariff arguments that might be introduced for and against the terms of the new commercial arrangement. Members of the committee believe that the facts upon which the measure is based are fully elicited in the hearing held in the preparation of the Payne-McCall bill, and that to re-open extensive hearings upon the reciprocity agreement would needlessly and dangerously delay its consideration by the House.

"Best Little Cathartic"

I ever used," writes one lady regarding Hood's Pills. "They are so mild, do their work without griping and always bring your habits regular. We use no other cathartic." The favorite in thousands of families. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

procity agreement would needlessly and dangerously delay its consideration by the House.

The form of the bill introduced by Mr. McCall is such that its future consideration in the House is a matter of uncertainty at present. As a bill to raise revenue, it will be subject to amendment and change unless a rule of cloture first obtains in the House prohibiting amendments and forcing the House to vote upon the reciprocity agreement as a whole. The negotiations with Canada resulted in a definite and concrete arrangement which cannot be changed in any particular without upsetting the balance and the effectiveness of the whole agreement. For this reason, it is the opinion of those who favor the approval of the Canadian pact that the ways and means committee and the rules committee will have to prepare a rule to precede the bill into the House providing for its consideration as a whole and without amendment.

IS CONFIDENT.

Sheehan Will Stick in the Senatorial Struggle.

New York, Jan. 30.—It was confidently stated last night by a friend of William F. Sheehan that he would not withdraw from the senatorial contest, and that he would continue to be an avowed candidate, even if on the joint ballot his strength should dwindle down to one vote.

LORIMER NOW WANTS TO KNOW FATE THIS SESSION

Present Senate More Friendly Than When Reorganized, Accused Chicagoan Is Convinced.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Lorimer stock is looking up in the Senate. Some progress is now being made by the Chicagoan's friend in stemming the tide that threatened his elimination. There probably remain sufficient votes to declare that his election was not legally secured, but the number is less than a week ago. Senator Beveridge has determined to make a daily request that a time be fixed for voting.

Senator Lorimer and his allies have reached the conclusion that a vote before adjournment is better than to defer action until the next Congress. A careful canvass has convinced them that the Senate as at present constituted is more friendly to Mr. Lorimer than it will be after reorganization. For that reason there has been an entire change of front, and the Lorimer wing now desires a decisive vote.

BALLINGER REPORT HELD UP BY ASTOR C. HINDS

Parliamentary Clerk Says So Himself, and Investigators Ask by What Authority.

Washington, Jan. 30.—In executive session Saturday, the House committee on rules began an investigation of the delay in printing the Ballinger-Pinchot report. It developed that the report was held up for a time by order of parliamentary clerk Asher C. Hinds, who explained that he had thought it better to wait for action on the pending joint resolution in the Senate calling for 3,000 extra copies of the report. Members wanted to know under what rule Mr. Hinds acted. Under existing conditions, it is not difficult to suppress a report for a time.

The rules committee will now turn its attention to the government printing office to learn the cause of the delay there.

BILL REPORTED.

Tariff Commission Bill Gains Victory in the House.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The bill providing for a permanent tariff commission, as advocated by the hundred or more Bostonians who came to Washington two weeks ago to attend the meeting of the national permanent tariff commission convention, was Saturday reported out of the rules committee with a special order before the whole House. This is regarded as another victory by the advocates of the measure.

GUNBOAT WHEELING SAFE.

Arrives at Guantanamo Without Accident, and All on Board Well.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The gunboat Wheeling arrived in Guantanamo, Cuba, Saturday. This advice was flashed to the navy department by wireless, setting at rest the fears for the little vessel's safety. It was rumored to have met with an accident at sea.

The commander of the vessel was surprised when told of arrival of the gunboat by the report. No accident marred the voyage to West Indian waters, and all aboard the vessel are well.

Piles Bring Despair

Take Courage! Internal Treatment Will Cure.

Piles make life unhappy and ruin the best disposition. Most sufferers have been bitterly disappointed by many failures to find a cure. A medicine in tablet form, taken internally, that avoids the unpleasant features of ointments, suppositories and operations, and cures thoroughly by removing the inside cause, is surely worth trying, especially as Burt H. Wells, Barre, Vt., and druggists everywhere guarantee it.

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid costs \$1 for a large box—24 days' treatment. Dr. Leonard Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.

REBELS TAKE MEXICALA

Small Band of Raiders Capture Town

NEAR CALIFORNIA BORDER

Only Man Killed Was the Jailor, Who Was Shot Dead When He Hesitated to Obey Order.

Mexicala, Lower California, Mexico, Jan. 30.—Mexicala, the first border town in Mexico to be captured by rebels, was taken with little resistance early yesterday. The only man killed was the jailor, who was shot when he refused to set his prisoners free.

The customs house was seized. Reinforcements are said to be flocking to the rebel standard from the surrounding country.

The capture of the town is the first sign of activity of the rebels on the western coast of Mexico. The move was a complete surprise. Mexicala is a small town, inhabited chiefly by natives of Mexico. It is just across the border from the American city of Calexico, California. It is situated on the Imperial Valley branch line of the Southern Pacific railway, 41 miles south of Imperial Junction. Two men were in command of the rebel invading party. Leyva appeared to be the chief in command. His aide was Simeon Barthold, a socialist agitator from California, known in Los Angeles and various coast cities. Barthold and a party of eight men arrived from Holtville, Cal., Saturday night and smuggled a considerable quantity of firearms across the border. They were joined during the night by the insurgents from Mexicala and vicinity and at daylight marched to the adobe jail where seven prisoners were confined. These were released after the jailor had been shot.

MUTINIOUS SAILORS KILL THEIR CAPTAIN

Crush Skull of Mate and Flee—One Sailor Escapes by Swimming to Shore.

Colonial Beach, Va., Jan. 30.—Capt. Allen Dorsey of the dredge Irene Ruth of Fairmont, Md., was murdered Saturday by mutinous sailors, who also crushed the skull of John Adams, the first mate. The dredge was operating in the Potomac river near this place. Feeling had existed between several members of the crew and the officers, and Saturday sailors H. Brady, George Wallach and H. Nordley attacked Capt. Dorsey. A fierce fight ensued. The captain was killed and mate Adams probably was fatally injured.

After the fight the mutineers moved the dredge into shallow water and made their escape. One sailor, who escaped the mutineers by jumping overboard and swimming ashore, carried the news to this place, and a posse started in pursuit. No trace of the murderers has been found.

A LETTER ON MODERNISM.

Utterance from the Vatican Arouses the Press of Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Widespread interest has been aroused in Berlin by a letter sent by the pope to Cardinal Fischer, archbishop of Cologne, relative to the oath disavowing modernism, which is now required of theological professors by the Vatican. Already this ruling has resulted in the withdrawal of several members of the theological faculty at the university of Munich and has called forth a sharp controversy in the press.

After declaring that the bishops should not permit foresight and caution to develop into faithfulness in connection with the deprivation of clergy from office, when they refuse to defer to a new test, and expressing no surprise that those who fear their own positions are striving against the edict, even perhaps calling upon the state to prevent its being carried out, the pope proceeds: "In fulfillment of duty so far as God's praise is directly concerned, the struggle should not be shunned. On the contrary, it should be courageously entered upon."

The letter sets forth that professors of theological schools need not take the oath, except when they are at the same time occupying a pastoral office of any kind, but it regards as "cowardly deference" the action of state teachers who make use of the permission of Rome not to take the oath because of those who, though of the same Catholic church, declare it to be a violation of human intelligence and a hindrance to the progress of science. A recommendation follows that exemptions for other reasons should not be permitted.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion foresees government action. The Kreuz Zeitung says: "There can be no doubt of the pope's intention to enter into a conflict with the Prussian government, the consequences of which cannot at present be foreseen." The Kolnische Zeitung says: "It is not too late to reply to this high-handed policy. Thus far and no farther." The Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten says: "The letter shows that the Vatican intends to proceed in the modernist movement without consideration of the rights of the state."

Conscientious Voter.

Often a man's reasons for giving or withholding his vote are subtle. Not long ago a country squire solicited the support of a notorious profligate, whom he had previously sent to jail. The man declined to give it.

"But," urged the magistrate candidate, "that little profligate affairs was years ago; you should let by gones be gones."

"It wasn't for looking me up," replied the man; "it's the reason why you did it that puts me against you."

"What was the reason?"

"Why, you said I had stolen a rabbit, and it was a hare and the man who don't know the difference isn't fit for a member of parliament."—London Chronicle.

ALL YOUR STOMACH TROUBLE VANISHES

Indigestion, Gas, Heartburn, Dyspepsia and Other Stomach Distress Goes and You Will Feel Fine in Five Minutes.

Every year regularly more than a million stomach sufferers in the United States, England and Canada take Pape's Diapiesin and realize not only immediate, but lasting relief.

This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach five minutes afterwards.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large 50-cent cases contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure almost any case of dyspepsia, indigestion or any other stomach disorder.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. LOSES ITS PATENT

The Government Cancels the Right Given It to Use Sequi-Sulphide.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Following President Taft's intention, legislation to prohibit the use of poisonous phosphorus, and hearings before the House committee on ways and means on the Diamond Match company, the patent which the independent interests charged against the so-called trust, the Diamond Match company, the patent which Saturday canceled the patent to that company on sequi-sulphide. That substance is considered a harmless substitute for white phosphorus, which, it is asserted, causes necrosis and other diseases.

This action, taken at the instance of the so-called trust itself, for "humanitarian" purposes, was in conformance with a letter which President Taft addressed last Thursday to Commissioner of Labor Neil, Professor Edward R. Seligman of Columbia and Attorney Halston, for the American Federation of Labor, as trustees of the patent.

In the letter the president says: "My great anxiety to see American labor protected from the ravages of a wholly unnecessary and loathsome disease to the same extent that foreign countries, including Great Britain, have protected their people in match factories, prompts me to believe that everybody would, of course, be glad to see the owner of the patent and its licensees take the public spirited action of canceling the patent for the use of sequi-sulphide, in order that this harmless substitute may be gratuitously used by all other American match manufacturers, for it ought to have the effect of dispelling any fear that the enactment of this legislation would result in a monopoly to the match industry."

SAYS TWENTY LUNATICS WERE VOTED FOR CANNON

Democratic Veteran and Election Official Makes Charges in Illinois.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 30.—In the investigation of vote buying by the Vermilion county grand jury, the Democrats are seeking to introduce the name of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon. "Uncle Joe," who is rich, has always insisted that he never has spent money in campaigns for other than legitimate expenses. R. A. Ingersoll, an inmate of the Home for Volunteered Disabled Soldiers here, and a Democratic election official, says he will go before the grand jury and swear that last November twenty insane members of the home were wheeled in invalid chairs to the election booths and were voted for Mr. Cannon.

City Attorney Jones was served with a subpoena Saturday. He denounced Frankenburger, a newspaper reporter, who comes of a family long prominent in politics here, and who published an interview in which Jones was reported to have said he had knowledge of the buying of votes.

Friends prevented a fight between Mayor Platt and Earl Chambers Saturday. Chambers was the chauffeur of the automobile in which Judge Kilbrough and Platt drove around on the day they were elected. The car was reported to have been filled with money. Platt denounced Chambers for his testimony and the chauffeur said the mayor himself had "leaked."

IDLE FREIGHT CARS INCREASE.

Railroad Men Assign Three Reasons for Surplus.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The number of idle freight cars in the United States and Canada, as shown by the report at Association of the American Railway Association Saturday, is on the increase. On January 19, the date on which the report was completed, there were 122,297 idle cars, more than twice the number on January 19, 1910, when 51,836 idle cars were reported. There is an increase of 11,310 idle coal cars, while the surplus box cars have decreased 832 cars, due to increased demands for box cars in the West and Northwest.

The railroad men give three reasons for the surplus: First, snow and storms in 1910 tied up cars and brought out all the empty cars the railroads could obtain; second, the low ebb at which iron and steel mills and the big manufacturing are operating; third, enforcement of rules of the interstate commerce commission for prompt unloading of cars.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

LAST CALL TO THE QUICK MONEY SALE

Lots of clothing merchants in this section of the state are glad to see this announcement.

If you have been one of the lucky throng that have laid in a supply of clothes during the sale, and saved money thereby, you need not read this, but if you have put it off until the last minutes, you had better get active. Just one more day for you.

THE SALE ENDS TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 31

| Offerings in Suits | |
|--|---------|
| All Hart Schaffner & Marx and Morse-Made \$27.50 and \$30.00 Suits now..... | \$21.50 |
| All Hart Schaffner & Marx and Morse-Made \$22.00 and \$25.00 Suits now..... | 17.50 |
| All Hart Schaffner & Marx and Morse-Made \$18.00 and \$20.00 Suits now..... | 14.75 |
| All \$15.00 Suits..... | 11.25 |
| All \$12.00 and \$13.50 Suits..... | 8.75 |
| All \$10.00 Suits..... | 7.75 |
| 10 Suits, all sizes, were \$7.00 to \$7.50, now..... | 5.75 |
| Boys' Suits | |
| 25 Suits, broken sizes, were \$3.00 to \$6.00, now..... | \$1.39 |
| 20 Suits, all sizes, were \$3.00 to \$5.50, now..... | 2.25 |
| 20 Suits, all sizes, were \$5.00 to \$5.50, now..... | 3.75 |
| Men's Overcoats | |
| One lot short length Overcoats—just the ticket for a working coat, were \$10 to \$15, now..... | \$4.99 |
| One lot Overcoats that were \$12.00 and \$13.50, now..... | 8.75 |
| One lot Overcoats that were \$10.00, now..... | 7.75 |
| One lot single and double-breasted Overcoats, long lengths, were \$15 to \$20, now..... | 8.75 |
| One lot H. S. & M. and Morse-Made Overcoats, were \$25.00 and \$27.50, now..... | 19.75 |
| One lot H. S. & M. and Morse-Made Overcoats, were \$20.00 and \$22.00, now..... | 15.75 |
| One lot H. S. & M. and Morse-Made Overcoats, were \$18.00, now..... | 13.75 |
| One lot Morse-Made Overcoats, were \$15.00 and \$16.50, now..... | 11.25 |

| Gloves and Mittens | Shirts | Sweaters |
|--|---|--|
| Just when you need them most, we've put them where you can't help buy. | All \$2.00 Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, now..... | One lot Turtle-neck Sweaters, were \$1.50 up, your choice at half price. |
| All \$3.00 Gloves and Mittens, now..... | All \$1.50 Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, now..... | One lot \$7.00 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| All \$2.00 Gloves and Mittens, now..... | All \$1.25 Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, now..... | One lot \$6.00 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| All \$1.50 and \$1.75 Gloves and Mittens, now..... | All \$1.00 Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, now..... | One lot \$5.00 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| All \$1.00 Gloves and Mittens, now..... | All 50c Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts, now..... | One lot \$4.50 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| All 75c Gloves and Mittens, now..... | Hats | One lot \$4.00 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| All 50c Gloves and Mittens, now..... | An opportunity in headgear that is notable even in our own sales. | One lot \$3.50 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| | All \$4.00 Derby and Soft Hats, now..... | One lot \$3.00 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| | All \$3.50 Derby and Soft Hats, now..... | One lot \$2.00 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| | All \$2.75 and \$3.00 Derby and Soft Hats, now..... | One lot \$1.00 Coat Sweaters for men and boys, now..... |
| | All \$2.00 Derby and Soft Hats, now..... | |
| | All \$1.50 Regal Shoes, now..... | |
| | All \$1.00 Regal Shoes, now..... | |
| | All \$0.50 Regal Shoes, now..... | |
| | All \$0.25 Regal Shoes, now..... | |

MOORE & OWENS, Barre's Leading Clothiers 122 North Main Street

SEASON SUSPENSION ON SKATER LAMY

Imposed by International Skaters' Union of America Because He Refused to Abide by Official's Decision.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—The suspension of Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y., for the balance of the season was announced yesterday by the International Skating Union of America. In the international half mile championship Saturday, Lamy refused to abide by the referee's decision when he ordered the final heat restarted because it was not covered within a specified time limit. The union yesterday announced the election of the following officers for the years 1911-1912: President, Alan L. Blanchard, Chicago; vice president, John Harding, Saranac Lake; second vice president, James A. Taylor, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, Fred H. Tucker, Brooklyn; board of control, David H. Skayton, Verona, N. J., E. Whetzel, Chicago; Louis Rubenstein, Montreal and J. Boswell, Winnipeg.

LITTLE RED SPOT.

If He Were Bigger This Spider Would Be a Real Peril.

Strangely enough, the one really dangerous spider on the American continent is small, obscure and practically unknown to popular or journalistic hysteria. Latrodectus mactans is its scientific name. It is about the size of a large pea, black with a red spot on the back—a useful danger signal—and spins a small web in outhouses or around wood piles. So far as is known, its poison is the most virulent and powerful, drop for drop, secreted by any living creature. Cobra virus, in the minute quantity which the latrodectus glands contain, would probably have no appreciable effect upon man, whereas the tiny spider's venom, in the volume injected by the cobra's stroke, would slay a herd of elephants. Were this little known crawler as large as the common black hunting spider of our gardens and lawns its bite would be almost invariably fatal. Happily the "red spot" fangs, being small and weak, can with difficulty penetrate the skin and are able to "inject venom in dangerous quantity only when the bite is inflicted upon some tender skinned portion of the body. Nevertheless fatalities consequent upon the bite of this insect are sufficiently well attested to take rank as established scientific facts.—Samuel Hopkins Adams in Everybody's.

Nibbles the Word.

"I'm tired of this old joke about a woman sharpening a pencil with her husband's razor."

"There's nothing in it. No woman sharpens a pencil. She gnaws it to a point."—Pittsburg Post.

Too Near.

"What animal," said the teacher of the class in natural history, "makes the nearest approach to man?"

"The flea," timidly ventured the little boy with the curly hair.—Chicago Tribune.

The Lion's Share

By SADIE OLCOTT

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The world is full of cases of people overreaching themselves by trying to overreach some one else. Unhappily few of these cases come out to the advantage of the person overreached.

Peter Inslee, a prospector, discovered a rich vein of ore in Colorado and sold a half interest to Enoch Smithson, who organized a company for its development. Inslee's share was all in the stock of the company, he owning a few shares less than Smithson, thus giving the purchaser full control in the premises. Inslee did not get any dividends on his stock, and being very poor, with a wife and a couple of kids to support, he was obliged to sell a few shares occasionally to keep the wolf from the door.

Meanwhile the price of the stock on the exchange was gradually settling. When the company was organized a few shares were sold at 50 per cent of their par value. As Inslee kept putting it out he got less and less for it till he was obliged to part with considerable shares at a time to supply his necessities. After awhile he sold the last of it for 6 cents on the dollar.

About this time, going by the mine, he saw that a high fence had been put around it. He stroled up to the gate and was refused admittance. For the first time it occurred to him that Smithson had pretended that the mine was not paying in order to depress the stock.

Inslee went to Potter, a broker in Colorado Springs, and asked him to find out what floating stock of the company there was on the market. Potter investigated subrosa and discovered that there was all of Inslee's original stock and a part of Smithson's, which the latter had given in payment for mining machinery and other necessities. Inslee told the broker about the fence, saying also that he suspected there was a "nigger" behind it. Potter agreed that if Inslee would at any time find out that the mine was doing well he would advance money to buy the stock, he getting a slice of all he bought besides his commissions. So they got up a code of communication and Inslee went home.

Staining his face so as to pass as a half breed Indian, Inslee went to the mine and applied for work. He was obliged to apply several times before being employed. When he got in behind the fence he found that he was not allowed to go out. Nor was he or any other man in the mine permitted to communicate with those outside except by letter, and all letters were inspected before being sent.

Inslee felt assured that the management were expecting something remarkable. Then one day it was evident that something remarkable had occurred. Smithson went by, talking excitedly to a man Inslee knew to be

a capitalist, and Inslee heard Smithson say, "Six hundred dollars to the ton!" Inslee dared not communicate with Potter direct. He could with his wife, though only about family affairs, and had told her before leaving her to heat his letters. The day he heard Smithson's remark he wrote her, inclosing some wages he had received. Mrs. Inslee heated the paper and brown letters came out on it.

"Write Potter to buy all he can get. Six hundred to the ton."

Mrs. Inslee at once sent the message. Potter found that already small orders to buy the stock were being executed, and the price had gone up from 6 to 7 cents. He had learned who held the shares and went round buying it at private sale. In this way he kept the price down till he had bought all Inslee's original stock and so much of Smithson's as was on the market.

Smithson's brokers were now endeavoring to secure the stock at an advanced price through the exchanges, but found none for sale.

One morning Inslee walked into Potter's office and told him that a magnificent strike had been made at the mine. Potter at once began to bid in open market for the stock. He secured none, but effected his purpose, which was to give a better value to the shares as quoted.

Then Inslee, undisguised, went to the mine, called for Smithson and demanded an accounting. Smithson told him that he had paid him off for his interest and ordered him off the premises. Inslee advised him to be ready to turn the property over to a new management one month from that day, on which was to be held the annual election of directors.

When that day came around Inslee, who held his own original half of the stock and one-third of Smithson's, appeared at the meeting of stockholders—he and Smithson held it all—and voted